ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT EVESHAM UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB, CHELTENHAM ROAD, EVESHAM, WORCESTERSHIRE

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Part 1 Project summary

A series of archaeological investigations were undertaken on land to the west of Cheltenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire (NGR SP 0309 4254). It was undertaken on behalf of Evesham United Football Club. A new stadium is to be built which includes pitches, clubhouse, stands, enclosure, car parking and associated works for which a planning application has been submitted. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present and if so to indicate what its location, date and nature were.

In the area of the Club House and East Stand a 1,024m area was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m which exposed the natural matrix across the full strip. Two postholes of prehistoric date were identified, one of which contained pottery of Early Bronze Age date. Traces of post-medieval ridge and furrow and one tree throw were also exposed. No other archaeological features were observed, although a small quantity of residual finds of Roman date were recovered.

The car park areas and the North Stand were monitored, but limited impact was made with a maximum of 0.22m of topsoil removed which did not expose the subsoil/natural matrix below. However stanchions for the North Stand were excavated to a maximum of 0.75m which revealed the subsoil and natural sandy gravels. Although no features were identified, residual finds were recovered from the subsoil probably due to ploughing in the post-medieval period.

The Roman residual finds recovered may be associated with the Roman activity discovered during the previous evaluation on site and the cropmark evidence adjacent. The evidence for well stratified Bronze Age finds and features is of interest in the wider scope of adjacent undated cropmark sites and indicates that the area was occupied over a long period of time.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A programme of archaeological work was undertaken on land west of Cheltenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire (NGR SP 0309 4254, Fig 1), on behalf of Evesham United Football Club. A new stadium has been built which includes pitches, clubhouse, stands, enclosure, car parking and associated works for which archaeological investigations were a condition of the planning consent granted by Wychavon District Council (reference W/08/0852). The Curator considered that the works may have the potential to affect archaeological remains associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument to the south and the east of the site (WSM 10125, SAM 30098).

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (IfA 2008a) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008b) and *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (HEAS 2008).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment Planning Officer (HEAS 2010a), for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2010b).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the investigations were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability and documentation. The purpose of this was to establish their significance, since this would make it possible to recommend an appropriate treatment which may then be integrated with the proposed development programme.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER).

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2010b).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 15 February 2010 and 2 September 2010. The site reference number and site code is WSM 42113. The locations of the areas subject to archaeological strip map and sample and watching brief is indicated in Figure 2.

Area 1 - Strip, Map and Sample

An area covering 1,024m² was stripped within Area 1 with all archaeological features mapped and sampled covering the footprint of the Club House and East Stand. Deposits were removed down to a depth where significant archaeological deposits were exposed at the subsoil/natural boundary All deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360º tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and all archaeologically significant deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature, following the sampling guidance in the brief (HEAS 2010a). Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). On completion of excavation the exposed area was left open in order for ground works to commence.

Areas 2 and 3 - Watching Brief

The Car Park areas to the south of Area 1 along with the North Stand strip and stanchions to the north-west of Area 1 were monitored by a watching brief programme as only topsoil was being removed. The Car Park (Area 2) covered a total area of 1,700m² and the North Stand (Area 3) 205m². The North Stand also had 18 stanchion bases which were 1m² and were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m below the present ground level.

2.2.2 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was affected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

2.3 Artefact methodology, by Angus Crawford

2.3.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4).

2.3.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record was made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A terminus post quem date was produced for each stratified context where possible. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992; Hurst 1994; and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

2.4 Environmental archaeology methodology, by Alan Clapham

2.4.1 Sampling policy

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 4). Samples of 30 litres were taken from two posthole fills (1003 and 1005).

2.4.2 Method of analysis

The samples were processed by flotation followed by wet sieving using a Siraf tank. The flot was collected on a 300µm sieve and the residue sorted on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

The residues were scanned by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. The flots were fully sorted using a low power EMT light microscope and remains identified using modern reference specimens housed at the Service.

2.5 The methods in retrospect

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved in the areas where archaeological investigations took place. However, some groundworks were carried out without archaeological supervision, although the impact of these appears to have been limited. Eight floodlight stanchions, each 1m², and a sewerage tank a total of 16m² were not monitored. This amounts to a small percentage of the site overall.

3. Topographical and archaeological context

The background to the site has previously been presented within the evaluation report on the site, undertaken by the Service in 2002 (WSM 30784; Miller 2002). The results of which are briefly summarised below:

The site is within close vicinity to a Scheduled Ancient Monument (WSM 10125, SAM 30098) to the east of Cheltenham Road. An earlier archaeological evaluation on this site confirmed that features visible on aerial photographs were of Romano-British date with a double or triple ditched boundary feature.

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figs 2 and 3. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The natural strata consisted of a moderately compact orangeish yellow sandy clay with frequent manganese, sub-rounded pebbles and lenses of yellow, white and pink gravels. This was observed in Area 1 which was subject to the strip, map and sample and within the stanchion bases of the North Stand. Above this was the subsoil, a moderately compact light brown sandy silt with moderate flints and rounded and sub-rounded pebbles.

The subsoil and natural was only observed within Area 1 and Area 3 where excavation was deep enough. The topsoil was a maximum of 0.25m in depth within the Club House footprint of Area 1 and 0.20m in the footprint of the East Stand to the south. The watching brief areas of Area 2 were only excavated to 0.20m where the topsoil consisted of a cohesive soft friable dark brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles, frequent charcoal flecking and occasional natural flint.

4.1.2 Phase 2 Prehistoric deposits

Within Area 1 two postholes were excavated. Posthole [1004] had a U-shaped profile with a diameter of 0.40m and was a maximum of 0.24m in depth (0.59m below ground level). It was

filled by a light greyish brown silty clay. Posthole [1006] had a similar fill and was oval in plan and 0.28m in depth. Both of the postholes were cut through the natural and were sealed by the subsoil (1001). No other features, deposits or horizons of this date were recorded.

4.1.3 Phase 3 Post-medieval and modern deposits

A number of regular plough furrows aligned east to west and filled with subsoil and residual charcoal and pottery were found across the site of the strip and sample area. One tree throw [1010] was uncovered during the excavation of Area 1 with an irregular shape and sterile fill. Modern wheel rutting and a hardcore spread [1008] was also uncovered during the watching brief stage of the project of the Car Park (Area 2) near the entrance to the field.

4.2 The artefact assemblage by Angus Crawford

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1 and 2. The pottery assemblage retrieved from the excavated area consisted of 17 sherds of pottery weighing 126g. In addition fragments of tile, brick, glass, a clay pipe stem, oyster shell and animal bone were recovered. The group came from five stratified contexts and could be dated from the Bronze Age onwards (see Table 1). The level of preservation was generally good with the majority of sherds displaying only low levels of abrasion.

period	material class	count	weight(g)
Bronze Age	ceramic	3	6
early Bronze Age	ceramic	4	18
Roman	ceramic	3	16
post-medieval	ceramic	18	1099
post-medieval to modern	ceramic	2	20
late post-medieval to modern	glass	1	6
modern	ceramic	6	364
undated	bone	2	8
undated	organic	1	10

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

4.3 The pottery

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2). All sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span.

period	fabric code	Fabric common name	count	weight(g)
Bronze Age	4.9	Shell	3	6
early Bronze Age	4.7	Fossil shell and grog (Earlier prehistoric)	4	18
Roman	12	Severn Valley ware	1	2
Roman	12.2	Oxidised organically tempered Severn Valley ware	2	14
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red wares	2	12
post-medieval	91	Post-medieval buff wares	2	64
post-medieval	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	2	6
post-medieval to modern	84	Porcelain	1	4

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by period and fabric-type

4.3.1 Prehistoric

Seven sherds of Bronze Age pottery were identified within the assemblage, all from a single posthole fill (1003). Four sherds were in a local fossil shell and grog tempered ware (fabric 4.7). These sherds were fragmentary and very abraded, but enough survived to identify them as from an early Bronze Age beaker. The surface was decorated with toothed-comb impressions and an incised line. One of the sherds was curved, suggesting it came from the belly of the beaker. The use of this fabric for beakers is paralleled at Beckford (Jane Evans, pers. comm.). The other three sherds were of fossil shell tempered ware (fabric 4.9). This locally made fabric is typical of earlier prehistoric assemblages in this area; found for example in late Bronze Age assemblages at Huntsman's Quarry, Kemerton (Jackson 2005) and in Bronze Age to early Middle Iron Age assemblages at Beckford (Evans *et al* forthcoming). Given its association with the beaker pottery it is likely this also dates to the early Bronze Age, although this cannot be certain.

4.3.2 Roman

Only three sherds of Roman pottery were present within the assemblage, all residual sherds from topsoil and subsoil contexts (1001 and 2000). Two sherds were of oxidised organically tempered Severn Valley ware (fabric 12.2, contexts 1001 and 2000), a diagnostically early Roman fabric dating to the mid 1st to 2nd century AD. The remaining sherd was of oxidised Severn Valley ware (fabric 12; subsoil 1001) which could only be dated to the general Roman period of mid 1st to 4th century.

4.3.3 Post-medieval and modern

The remaining pottery sherds were of types produced during the later post-medieval and/or modern period. Of these, two were post-medieval buff wares (fabric 91), one from a slip-trailed platter and one probably from a black glazed chamber pot dating to the 18th century, both from subsoil 1001. Two sherds of post-medieval red sandy ware were also dated to the 18th century due to the paleness of the fabric and the inclusion of buff to white clay within the fabric (Miller et al. 2007).

Two sherds of pottery could only be classified as miscellaneous post-medieval wares due to their poor condition (fabric 100; subsoil 1001). However, both were possible creamware and pearlware products of late 18th to early 20th century date.

The remaining sherd of pottery was white glazed porcelain (fabric 83; subsoil 1001) that could only be dated to a broad production period of late 18th to 19th century.

4.4 Other artefacts

4.4.1 Brick

The majority of the brick could only be attributed to a broad production date of 18th century, based on general dimensions and colour as defined by the assemblage from Newport Street in Worcester (Crawford forthcoming). One brick fragment (modern hardcore surface 1007) was of 20th century manufacture. None of the brick came from stratified deposits.

4.4.2 Roof tile

All of the roof tile fragments present within the assemblage were typical of material produced during the 20th century.

4.4.3 Clay tobacco pipe

A small fragment of pipe stem (subsoil 1001) was broadly dated from the 17th to 19th century and was identified as residual material from subsoil stratum.

4.4.4 Glass

A small glass bottle base shard was tentatively dated to the late 19th to mid 20th century on general appearance. However, as the glass exhibited a degree of exterior lamination it may prove to be of earlier date.

4.4.5 Organic material

A single oyster shell and two animal bone fragments (subsoil 1001) were also identified within the assemblage, of indeterminable date.

4.5 Overview of artefactual evidence

context	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	**context *terminus post quem* date**
1001	ceramic	pot	1	6	43	200	20th century
1001	ceramic	pot	1	4	1800	2000	
1001	ceramic	pot	2	12	1700	1800	
1001	ceramic	brick	2	450	1700	1900	
1001	ceramic	clay pipe	1	1	1600	1900	
1001	ceramic	drain	1	64	1900	2000	
1001	ceramic	roof tile	1	152	1900	2000	
1001	glass	vessel	1	6	1875	1940	
1001	organic	oyster shell	1	10	0	0	
1001	ceramic	pot	2	6	1760	1820	
1001	ceramic	pot	1	2	43	400	
1001	ceramic	pot	2	64	1701	1800	
1001	bone	animal	2	8	0	0	
1001	ceramic	brick	1	16	1701	1800	
1003	ceramic	pot	3	6	2350? BC	1601? BC	2350-1601 BC
1003	ceramic	pot	4	18	2350 BC	1601 BC	
1007	ceramic	brick	1	58	1950	2000	1950 to 2000
1007	ceramic	roof tile	2	68	1900	2000	
2000	ceramic	brick	8	550	1600	1800	20th century
2000	ceramic	roof tile	1	22	1900	2000	
2000	ceramic	field drain	1	16	1801	1900	
2000	ceramic	pot	1	8	43	200	

Table 3 *Summary of context dating based on artefacts*

4.6 Environmental analysis, by Alan Clapham

No environmental suitable evidence was recovered from the two posthole fills (1003 and 1005) sampled for environmental remains, so no conclusions can be drawn.

5. Synthesis

5.1 Prehistoric

The earliest dated feature on site was a single posthole which contained a small quantity of Bronze Age pottery of two different types. Assuming both fabrics are contemporary, this group provides evidence for some level of Early Bronze Age activity on the site. The other posthole close by was intrinsically undated but may be dated by its close association, similar shape and size. It is possible that features identified by cropmarks in adjacent sites to the north, south and east and a previous geophysical survey of this site may relate to these features, although the evaluation of the area (Miller 2002) did not find any features dated to the prehistoric period. However a number of features that were seen on the geophysical survey including a possible pit were not found during the subsequent excavations (WSM 30784). Only the upper fills of the ditches were dated to the Romano-British period and so they may have had earlier origins.

5.2 Roman

While three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from site, all were from post-medieval or later contexts and therefore are residual. They do not indicate significant activity during the Roman period. These findings suggest that the Roman settlement activity identified in adjacent areas did not extend into this area and that the finds were probably transported through agricultural activity in open fields.

5.3 Post-medieval and modern period

Post-medieval agricultural activity on site was uncovered in the form of traces of ridge and furrow, filled with subsoil and building rubble and midden material from the surrounding areas. The majority of the artefact assemblage dates from the post medieval. This assemblage is suggestive of general debris discarded during the 18th to 19th century. More specifically, the 18th century material would probably be discarded through the spreading of manure during agricultural work when the site was open fields.

While a lot of the surrounding fields to the north were under orchards during the later 19th century, those which comprise the site itself did not. The tree throw is not therefore the residue of a wider plantation.

5.4 Research frameworks

The results of the archaeological investigations add little to the West Midlands Research Framework for Archaeology (www.iaa.bham.ac.uk/research/projects/wmrrfa/seminar.shtml) apart from demonstrating Early Bronze Age activity in the area.

Due to a change in design, the groundworks in the northern portion of the site did not involve ground reduction. This meant that the features previously identified from cropmarks during aerial photography in this area were not investigated or affected by the development. Despite the previous evaluation uncovering a Roman double ditch on site, the only Roman activity discovered on site was residual material from topsoil and subsoil with no features dating to this time. However, there was evidence of Bronze Age activity on site with one dated posthole. These findings might relate to surrounding features to the north, south and east and provides evidence of Early Bronze Age settlement activity. There is evidence of a possible Bronze Age Ring ditch to the east identified by cropmarks (WSM 02704).

Given that no further intrusive groundworks are to be undertaken on site, it is not recommended that further archaeological works are required as part of the current development.

6. Publication summary

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological project was undertaken on behalf of Evesham United Football Club of land off Cheltenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire (NGR SP 0309 4254; WSM 42113). This involved strip map and sample of the Club House and East Stand and monitoring of the topsoil strip for the car parks, access, North Stands and associated stanchion bases. Evidence of Early Bronze Age activity was discovered with one posthole dated by pottery sherds, and in close proximity to another posthole dated by association. Post-medieval ridge and furrow from agricultural activity was also found along with residual Roman and post-medieval material. The Early Bronze Age activity may relate to otherwise undated cropmarks in the vicinity.

7. Acknowledgements

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Jim Cockerton (agent for Evesham United Football Club), and Mike Glyde (Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment Planning Officer).

8. Personnel

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Graham Arnold. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan. Fieldwork was undertaken by Graham Arnold and Christine Elgy, finds analysis by Angus Crawford, environmental analysis by Alan Clapham and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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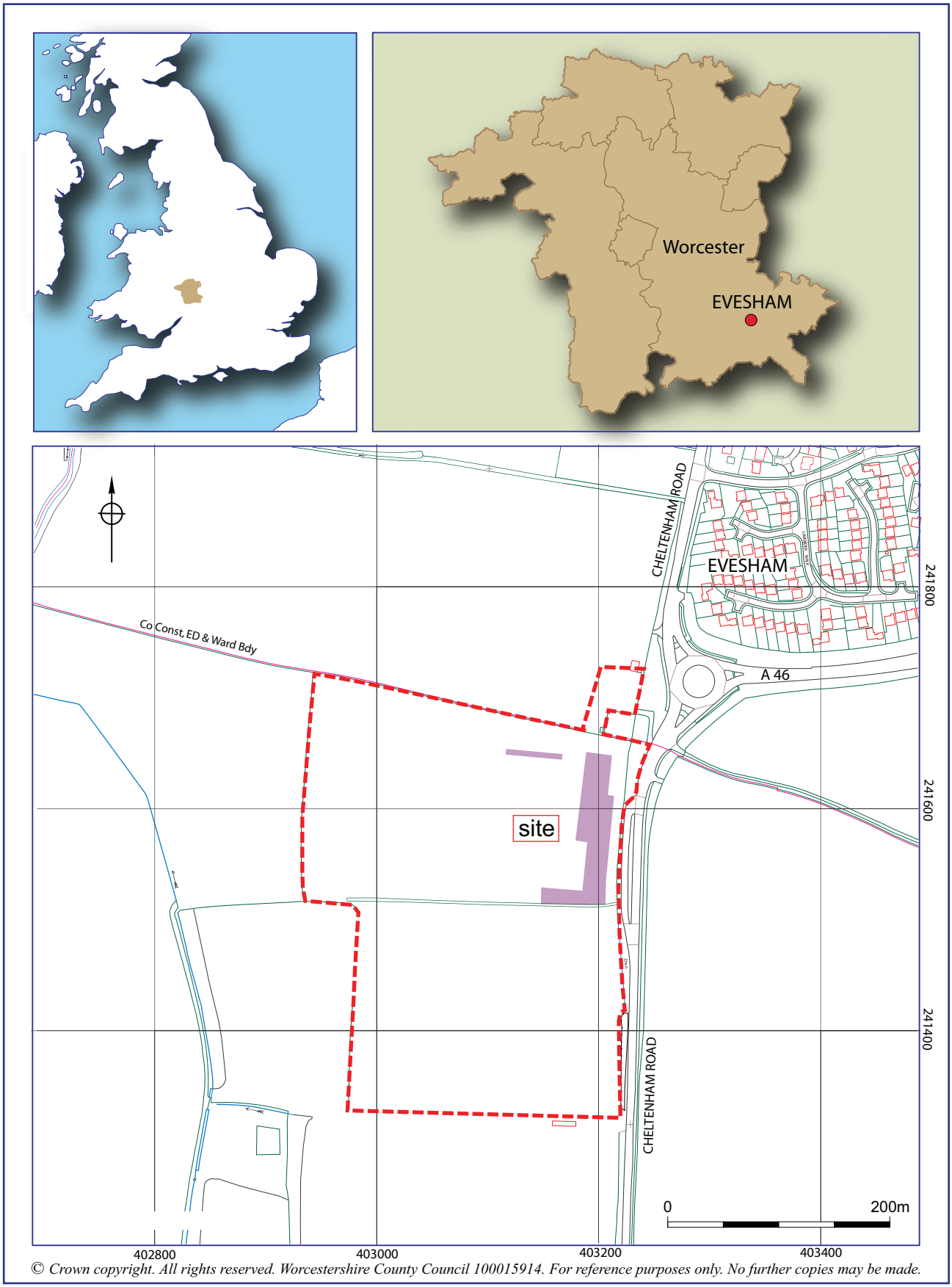
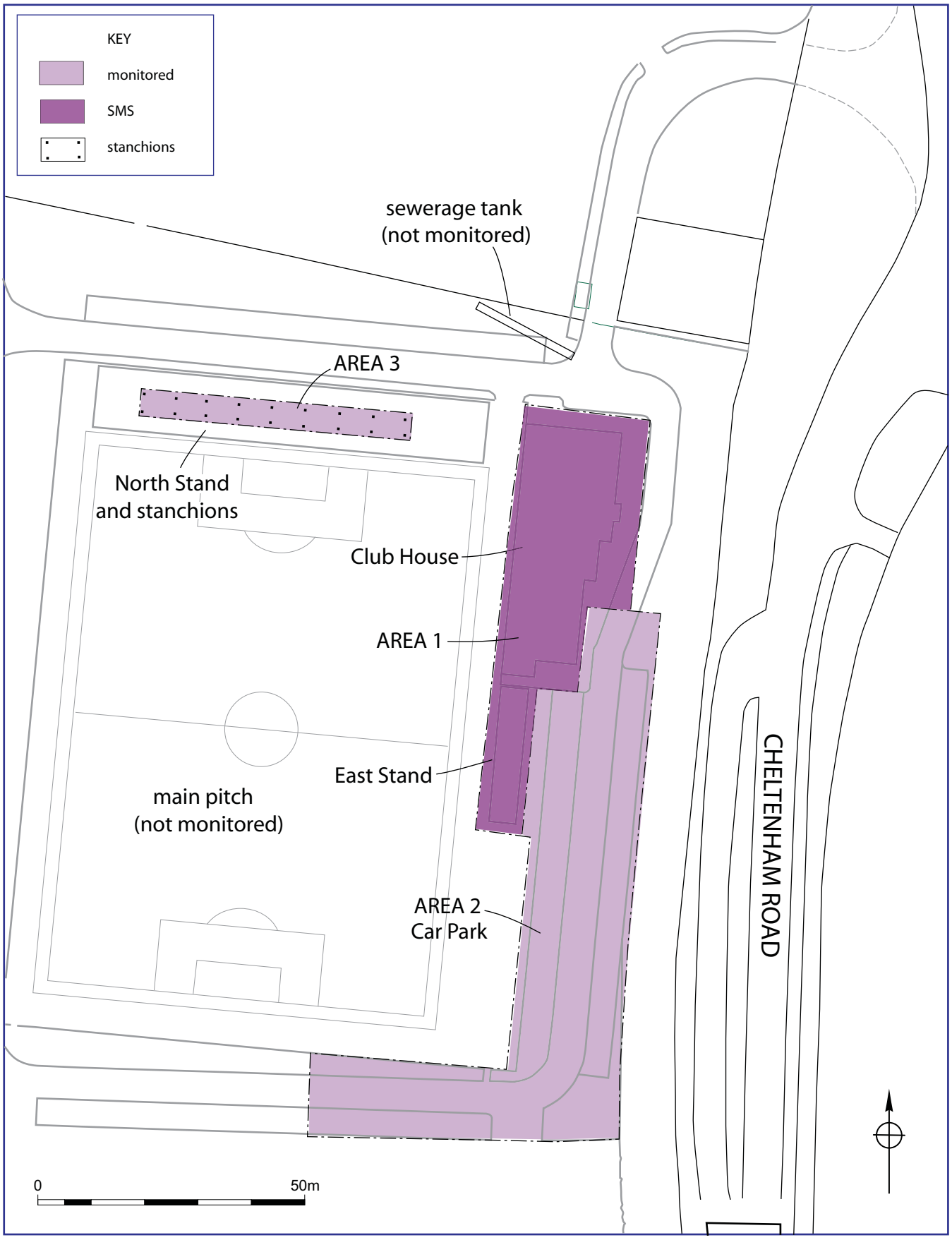
www.worcestershireceramics.org pottery fabric series maintained by the Service

www.iaa.bham.ac.uk/research/projects/wmrrfa/seminar.shtml West Midlands Regional research Framework for Archaeology

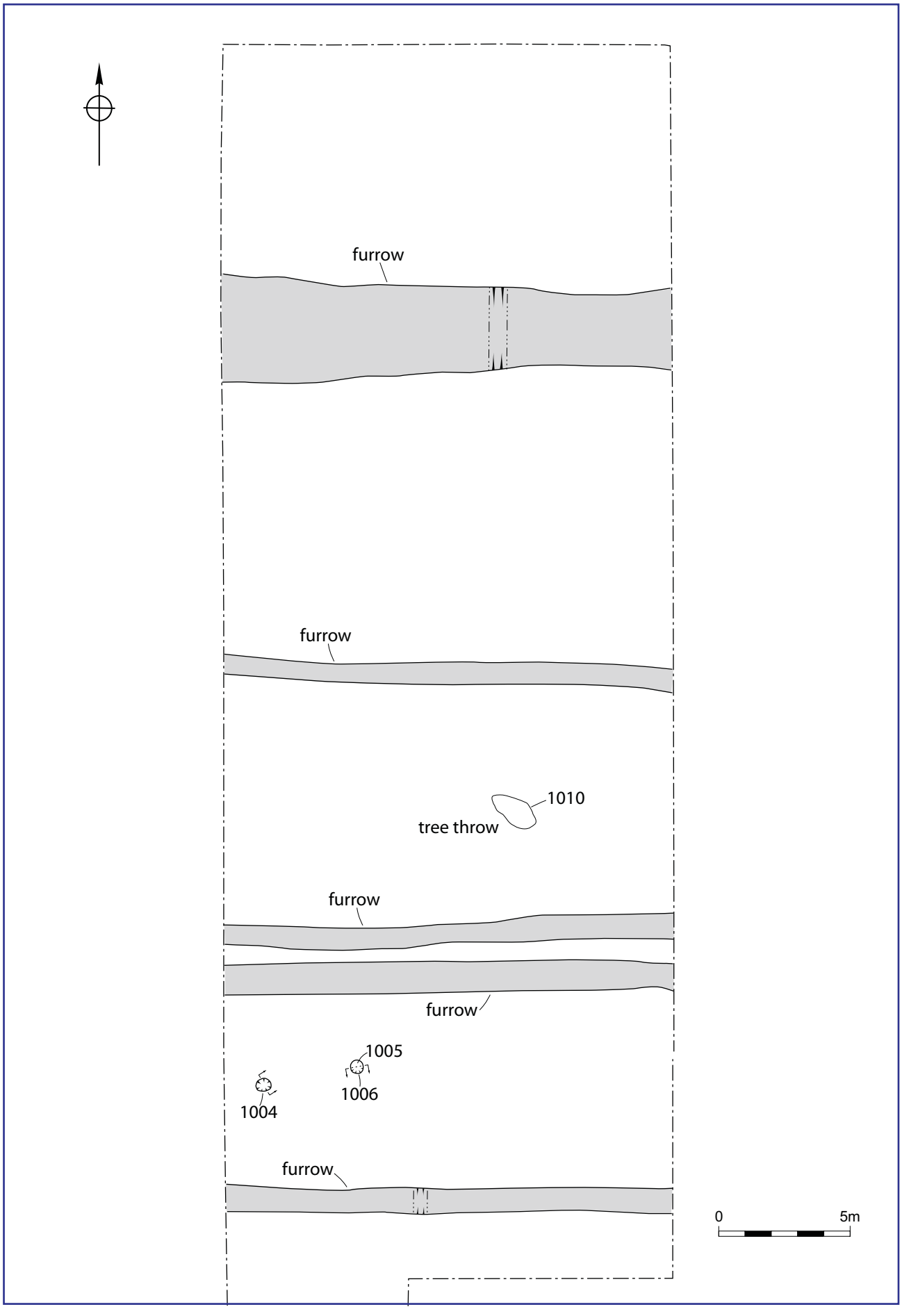
Figures



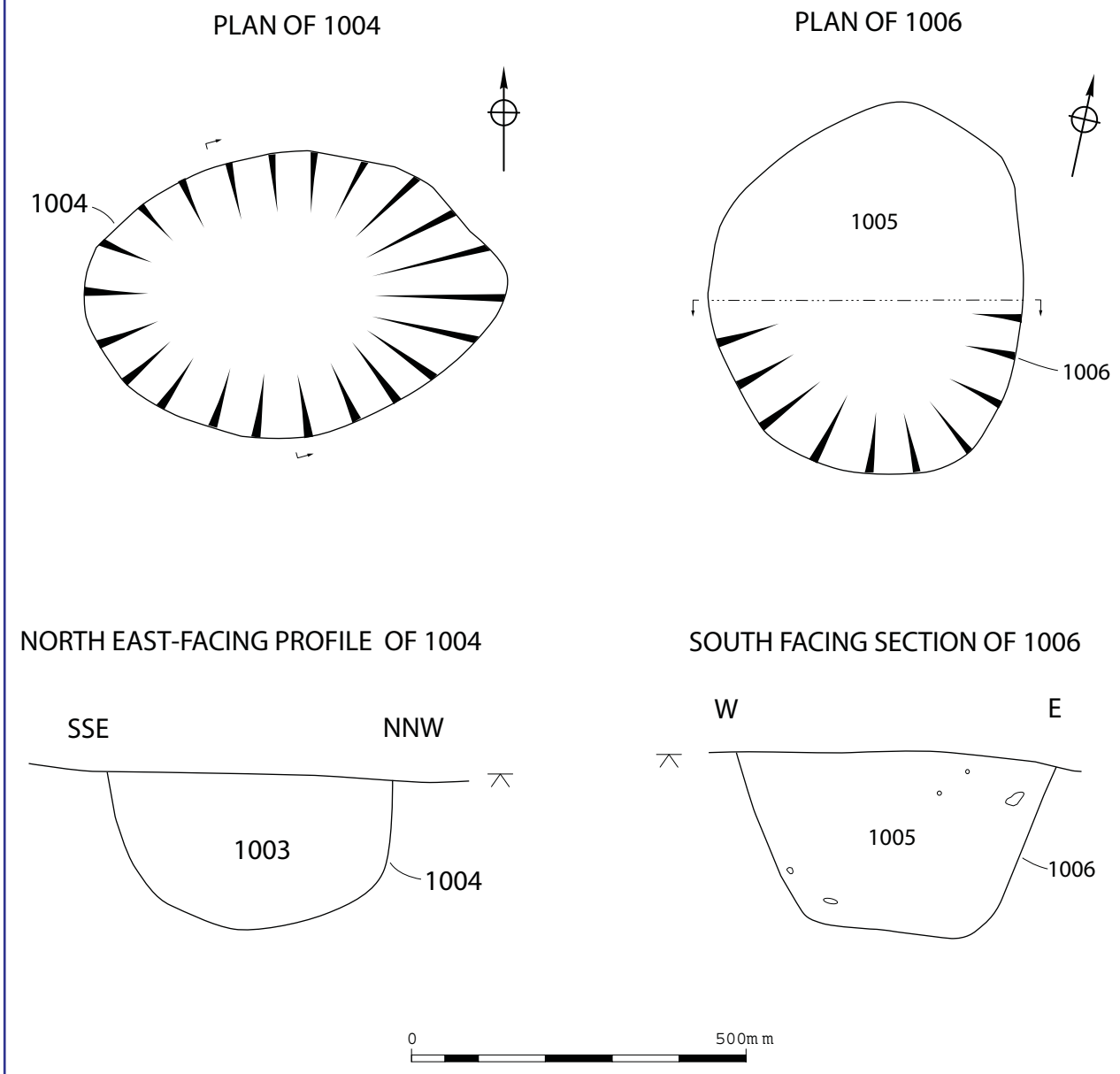
Location of the site *Figure 1*



Trench location plan *Figure 2*



Plan of Club House trench *Figure 3*



Plans and sections of 1004 and 1006 Figure 4

Plates

Plate 1 The site of the Club House excavation looking south

Plate 2 The Club House area fully stripped looking south

Plate 3 The site of the East Stand after stripping looking north

Plate 4 Posthole 1004 half sectioned, looking south-west

Plate 5 Posthole 1004, fully excavated looking west

Plate 6 Posthole 1006 half-sectioned looking north

Plate 7 Posthole 1006 fully excavated looking north

Plate 8 The Car Park area topsoil being stripped looking south

Plate 9 The previous hardcore road surface (1007) and [1008] during the Car Park strip looking west

Plate 10 View of the East Stand, floodlights and car park during construction looking north-west

Plate 11 Topsoil strip of North Stand looking east, with Club House constructed

Plate 12 North Stand topsoil strip with eighteen stanchion bases excavated looking east

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Area 1

Site area: Strip Map and Sample – Club House

Maximum dimensions: Length: 47m Width: 17m Depth: 0.35-0.40m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1000	Topsoil	Cohesive, soft and friable dark brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of small subrounded and sub-angular stones, pebbles and occasional natural flints and frequent charcoal flecking.	0 – 0.25m
1001	Subsoil	Moderately compacted light brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of flint and rounded and sub-angular pebbles.	0.25m – 0.35m
1002	Natural	Moderately compacted light brownish orange sands with lenses of yellow gravels and frequent manganese and subrounded pebbles	0.35m +
1003	Posthole Fill	Friable light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal and frequent small rounded and angular stone. Fill of 1004.	0.35 – 0.59m
1004	Posthole	Ovoid in plan with sharp sided steep, straight, U-shaped posthole with a concave base. Filled by 1003. 0.40m diameter	0.35 - 0.59m
1005	Posthole Fill	Moderately compact mid greyish yellow sandy silt with occasional inclusions of fine gravel and small sub-rounded stones and charcoal fragments.	0.35 – 0.64m
1006	Posthole	Oval in plan with rounded corners, sharp steep sides with a gradual curve to a concave base. Aligned north – south along axis. 0.54m in length and 0.46m wide.	0.35 – 0.64m
1009	Tree throw fill	Moderately compact light brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of roots and rounded pebbles. Sterile fill.	0.35 – 0.51m
1010	Tree throw	Ovoid in plan, with irregular sides and slope and an irregular concave base. Filled by 1009.	0.35 – 0.51m

Area 1

Site area: Strip Map and Sample – East Stand

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30m Width: 7m Depth: 0.30-0.40m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1000	Topsoil	Cohesive, soft and friable dark brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of small subrounded and sub-angular stones, pebbles and occasional natural flints and frequent charcoal flecking.	0 – 0.20m
1001	Subsoil	Moderately compacted light brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of flint and rounded and sub-angular pebbles.	0.25 - 0.35m
1002	Natural	Moderately compacted light brownish orange sand with lenses of yellow gravels and frequent manganese and subrounded pebbles	0.35m +

Area 2

Site area: Area 2 Car Park and Access

Maximum dimensions: Length: *c* 140m Width: 21.80m Depth: 0.20m

Orientation: N-S and E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1000	Topsoil	Cohesive, soft and friable dark brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of small subrounded and sub-angular stones, pebbles and occasional natural flints and frequent charcoal flecking.	0 - 0.20m +
1007	Fill	Brick, coal, tarmac, mortar and rubble hardcore base of old road tyre marks into the field, 0.30m wide and 20m in length	0.02 - 0.06m
1008	Cut	Cut of hardcore road tyre tracks. Same dimensions as fill. Not fully excavated as is modern.	0.02 - 0.06m

Area 3

Site area: Watching Brief – North Stand and stanchion bases

Maximum dimensions: Length: 51.5m Width: 4m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2000	Topsoil	Cohesive, soft and friable dark brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, pebbles and occasional natural flints and frequent charcoal flecking.	0 – 0.25m
2001	Subsoil	Moderately compact light brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of flint and rounded and sub-rounded pebbles.	0.25 - 0.55m
2002	Natural	Moderately compact orangeish yellow sand and gravels with lenses of white gravels and abundant rounded and sub-rounded very small pebbles and flints.	0.55 - 0.75m

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

5	Context records AS1
6	Fieldwork progress records AS2
2	Photographic records AS3
95	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogues AS4
1	Context number catalogues AS5
1	Sample records AS17
1	Levels record sheets AS19
4	Trench record sheets AS41
11	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds
1	Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum
Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
Near Kidderminster
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ
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Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

Finds Tables

period	material class	count	weight(g)
Bronze Age	ceramic	3	6
early Bronze Age	ceramic	4	18
Roman	ceramic	3	16
post-medieval	ceramic	18	1099
post-medieval to modern	ceramic	2	20
late post-medieval to modern	glass	1	6
modern	ceramic	6	364
undated	bone	2	8
undated	organic	1	10

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

period	fabric code	Fabric common name	count	weight(g)
Bronze Age	4.9	Shell	3	6
early Bronze Age	4.7	Fossil shell and grog (Earlier prehistoric)	4	18
Roman	12	Severn Valley ware	1	2
Roman	12.2	Oxidised organically tempered Severn Valley ware	2	14
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red wares	2	12
post-medieval	91	Post-medieval buff wares	2	64
post-medieval	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	2	6
post-medieval to modern	84	Porcelain	1	4

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by period and fabric-type

context	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	**context *terminus post quem* date**
1001	ceramic	pot	1	6	43	200	20th century
1001	ceramic	pot	1	4	1800	2000	
1001	ceramic	pot	2	12	1700	1800	
1001	ceramic	brick	2	450	1700	1900	
1001	ceramic	clay pipe	1	1	1600	1900	
1001	ceramic	drain	1	64	1900	2000	
1001	ceramic	roof tile	1	152	1900	2000	
1001	glass	vessel	1	6	1875	1940	
1001	organic	oyster shell	1	10	0	0	
1001	ceramic	pot	2	6	1760	1820	
1001	ceramic	pot	1	2	43	400	
1001	ceramic	pot	2	64	1701	1800	
1001	bone	animal	2	8	0	0	
1001	ceramic	brick	1	16	1701	1800	
1003	ceramic	pot	3	6	2350? BC	1601? BC	2350-1601 BC
1003	ceramic	pot	4	18	2350 BC	1601 BC	
1007	ceramic	brick	1	58	1950	2000	1950 to 2000
1007	ceramic	roof tile	2	68	1900	2000	
2000	ceramic	brick	8	550	1600	1800	20th century
2000	ceramic	roof tile	1	22	1900	2000	
2000	ceramic	field drain	1	16	1801	1900	
2000	ceramic	pot	1	8	43	200	

Table 3 Summary of context dating based on artefacts